A RESEARCH PROPOSAL OF Ph.D. (MANAGEMENT) THESIS ENTITLED

"A STUDY OF DISASTER RISK RESILIENCE AMONG TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY IN MAHARASHTRA"

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Introduction

The Indian sub-continent is among the world's most disaster-prone areas. Almost 85% of India's area is vulnerable to one or multiple hazards. Of the 29 states and 7 union territories in India, 22 are multi-disaster prone. It is vulnerable to wind storms spawned in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea; earthquakes caused by active crustal movement in the Himalayan mountains; floods brought by monsoons, and droughts in the country's arid and semi-arid areas. India is vulnerable, in varying degrees, to a large number of disasters. More than 58.6 percent of the landmass is prone to earthquakes (high seismic zones III-V) of moderate to very high intensity; over 40 million hectares (12%) of its land is prone to floods and river erosion; close to 5,700 kms, out of the 7,516 kms long coastline is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; 68% of its cultivable area is vulnerable to droughts; and, its hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches. Moreover, India is also vulnerable to Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) emergencies and other man-made disasters (NDMA, 2016).

Disaster risks in India are further compounded by increasing vulnerabilities related to changing demographics and socio-economic conditions, unplanned urbanization and development within high-risk zones, environmental degradation, climate change, geological hazards, epidemics and pandemics. Clearly, all these contribute to a situation where disasters seriously threaten India's economy, its population and sustainable development.

Status of Transgender Persons in India

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 defines "Transgender person", as a person whose gender does not match with the gender assigned to that person at birth and includes trans-man or trans-woman (whether or not such person has undergone Sex Reassignment Surgery or hormone therapy or laser therapy or such other therapy), person with intersex variations, genderqueer and person having such socio-cultural identities as kinner, hijra, aravani and jogta.

The transgender population had never been enumerated before 2011. The Registrar General of India (RGI), during the Enumeration of Census 2011, for the first time provided three codes i.e. Male-1, Female -2, and Others -3 for enumeration. Although the process had its own limitations, the Census (2011) recorded 4,87,803 individuals who identified themselves as being of a sex/gender 'other' than male or female.

Social status of transgenders in India

The social status of transgender individuals in India has been historically marginalized. They have faced discrimination, exclusion, and lack of access to basic rights such as education, healthcare, and employment. The Indian Supreme Court's 2014 NALSA judgment recognized transgender people as a "third gender" and granted them legal recognition. This was a significant step towards addressing their rights. However, challenges persist, including societal stigma, limited job opportunities, and inadequate healthcare. Efforts are being made by various organizations and individuals to promote inclusivity and improve the social status of transgender people in the country.

Transgender issues and challenges in disaster management.

Transgender individuals often face unique challenges in disaster management situations. These challenges can include issues related to access to safe shelter, privacy concerns, discrimination, and lack of appropriate healthcare. It's important for disaster management agencies to be sensitive to these issues and ensure that their policies and practices are inclusive and respectful of transgender individuals' needs and rights. This might involve providing gender-neutral accommodations, training staff on LGBTQ+ inclusivity, and considering the specific needs of transgender people in emergency planning.

Problems of transgender community.

Certainly, the transgender community faces a range of complex issues:

Discrimination and Stigma:

Transgender individuals often experience discrimination and stigma, both in public and private spheres. This can manifest in various ways, including employment, education, housing, and healthcare. Transgender people may also face verbal and physical harassment, leading to mental and emotional distress.

Healthcare Disparities:

Access to gender-affirming healthcare is a significant challenge. Many transgender individuals struggle to find medical professionals who are knowledgeable and supportive, leading to inadequate healthcare and potentially life-threatening situations.

Mental Health:

Transgender people are more susceptible to mental health issues, such as depression, anxiety, and suicidal thoughts. The stress resulting from societal rejection, discrimination, and the struggle for self-acceptance can take a severe toll on their mental well-being.

Violence and Safety Concerns:

Transgender individuals, particularly trans women of color, face disproportionately high rates of violence. Hate crimes and physical attacks pose a constant threat to their safety.

Legal and Policy Barriers:

Legal recognition of gender identity varies globally. Many countries lack clear laws protecting transgender rights, which can lead to difficulties in changing legal documents, obtaining identification that matches their gender identity, and accessing public facilities without fear of discrimination.

Employment and Housing Discrimination:

Transgender individuals often encounter employment discrimination, making it difficult to secure and maintain jobs. This can result in financial instability and difficulties accessing safe and affordable housing.

Isolation and Social Support:

Many transgender individuals experience isolation from friends, family, and communities due to their gender identity. This lack of social support can further contribute to mental health challenges.

Intersectionality:

Transgender people of color, those with disabilities, and individuals from lower socio-economic backgrounds often face compounded discrimination due to their intersectional identities.

Lack of Representation:

The media often portrays limited and sometimes inaccurate representations of transgender people, contributing to misunderstandings and reinforcing stereotypes.

Lack of Education:

Widespread ignorance and misinformation about transgender issues can lead to further marginalization and lack of understanding among the general population.

Efforts are being made by activists, organizations, and policymakers to address these challenges through policy changes, public awareness campaigns, and advocacy for transgender rights. It's important to approach these issues with empathy, understanding, and a commitment to equality for all individuals, regardless of their gender identity.

Statement of the problem

Review of Literature

1. **Dr Poonam Rautela (2012)[1]-** This study addresses the Indian sub-continent is among the world's most disaster-prone areas. Almost 85% of India's area is vulnerable to one or multiple hazards. Of the 29 states and 7 union territories in India, 22 are multi-disaster prone. It is vulnerable to wind storms spawned in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea; earthquakes caused by active crustal movement in the Himalayan mountains; floods brought by monsoons, and droughts in the country's arid and semi-arid areas. India is vulnerable, in varying degrees, to a large number of disasters. More than 58.6 per cent of the landmass is prone to earthquakes (high seismic zones III-V) of moderate to very high intensity; over 40 million hectares (12%) of its land is prone to floods and river erosion; close to 5,700 kms, out of the 7,516 kms long coastline is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; 68% of its cultivable area is vulnerable to droughts; and, its hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches. Moreover, India is also vulnerable to Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) emergencies and other man-made disasters (NDMA, 2016).

2. **Mahapatra (2014)[2]** - Stated that in the News published in Times of India on 16th April 2014, highlights wherein, the Supreme Court of India, on 15th April 2014 created the "third gender" status for hijras or transgenders. "In the past, they had to report against their gender male or female. The SC requested the Centre, to handle transgender as socio and economically, back ward. The apex court same that transgenders are going to be allowed admission in instructional establishments and given employment on the premise that they belonged to the third gender class. The SC's lack of law acknowledging hijras as a third gender could not continue as a floor for discriminating them in the use of equal education and jobs possibilities. This is for the primary time that the third gender possesses a proper recognition. The third gender individuals are going to be thought-about as OBCs, the SC said. The Supreme Court, said they will be given educational and employment reservation

as OBCs. The apex court additionally same states and therefore the Centre can devise financial aid schemes for third gender community and run a public awareness campaign to erase social stigma. The SC same the states should construct special public bathrooms and departments to appear into their special medical problems. The SC additionally superimposed that if someone surgically changes his/her sex, then he or she is entitled to her changed sex and cannot be discriminated.

3. **Ankita Chakrabarti (2020)[3-]** In their study reviews the literature of the repercussion of this bio-medical disaster can be seen immediately and expected to have more profound social, health and economic ramifications in the future. Quantitatively and qualitatively, gender minority groups are excluded from the socio-economic and political processes because of the identity that attributed the unique features and legitimized their exclusion from the "mainstream. The transgender community is now being pushed further into uncertainty due to the unprecedented lockdown that has a differential and disproportionate impact on men, women and other genders. The study interviews eleven transgender women who identify themselves as hijra/kinnar and are involved in sex work regarding the challenges they faced during the pandemic. Access to health seemed to be an alarming issue while analyzing the descriptive data. Along with a severe blow to their livelihood, each of them struggled with their health- be it sexual, mental or specialized healthcare needs. The pandemic only magnified many crevasses of social stigma and structural inequalities, further distancing them from obtaining desired health care services. Experiences of these transwomen depict that chronic marginalization and transphobia in the name of pandemic only worsened their gender status.

4. **Priya A Sondhi (2020)[4]–** Gender inequalities are a fact of our life. So is the fact that they result in discrimination. This discrimination obstructs the disaster management process in every stage. Every disaster manifests them in its own manner. Gender sensitive disaster risk reduction is the call of the day which visualizes and operates on all the stages of disaster management in a gender sensitive manner wherein a woman is also regarded as a great resource in the disaster management process and women are also empowered to handle their vulnerabilities In so far as the law and policy are concerned, it has to focus on the fact that the equals should be treated equally Le, there should be no discrimination in

providing relief and rehabilitation and also that unequal's should never be treated equally f.e., special needs of women should be taken care of.

5. **Kyle Knight and Richard Sollom (2020)[5]–** Evidence of the particular vulnerabilities of LGBTI people (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex) has been documented in several emergency and disaster situations. For example, men who have sex with men Nadu. (MSM) in Haiti were denied food aid after the 2008 earthquake because ration schemes were targeted only at women, and these men had no women registered in their residences; transgender people reported being denied entry to IDP camps after the floods in Pakistan because they did not possess proper government ID that matched their appearance; and aravanis (feminine, male-bodied, gender-variant people) routinely faced discrimination in access to housing, medical care and toilets in the aftermath of the 2004 tsunami in Tamil Research on post-disaster and crisis situations demon- states that emergencies often exacerbate prejudices and make marginalized people more vulnerable.

6. **Julie Woulfe And Melina Wald (2020)[6]** - Early in the COVID-19 pandemic, it was common to hear, "the virus is the great equalizer." However, this crisis quickly illuminated the deep inequities in obtaining access to the necessary building blocks of health. This is especially true for the Transgender and Non-Binary (TGNB) community, who have been uniquely affected by the pandemic in several ways, including risk of exposure to the virus and its adverse outcomes, delays in access to gender-affirming care, and diminished access to social support, which is crucial to protecting against the effects of stigma and discrimination. Notably, these challenges are occurring alongside numerous legal and interpersonal challenges and attacks on transgender rights.

7. **America Rafanelli (2021)[7]** - the number of people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer grow, the demographics of the nation are shifting, prompting emergency planners to re-evaluate how they provide care to victims of disaster. "We want to make sure in our response and in our planning that we are being as inclusive as we can be of all members in our community," said Leighton Jones, Direct Relief's Director of Emergency Response.

8. **Priyadarshani Sen and Lubna Jerar Naqvi (2023)[8]-** Climate impacts trans people across the border in Pakistan, impacts of climate change, such as the floods in late 2022, have spurred the transgender community to come together to push for climate action as well as support the community members affected by these weather events. During the floods, many trans people were shunned by their families and left to fend for themselves, Sana Ahmed, a monitoring and evaluation officer at Gender Interactive Alliance (GIA), said. "Transgenders in flood-affected areas were refused aid by some organizations," said Ahmed. They resorted to begging as they don't get jobs easily and are turned away from work," Ahmed added.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study of the government disaster risk reduction policies for transgenders in India.
2. To study awareness about hazards among transgenders.
3. To study the vulnerability profile transgender community
4. To study the transgender's community's capacity for disasters.
5. To do Disaster Risk Mapping
6. To study issues and challenges in disaster management of transgender community.

Research Methodology

Research design

This study involves both qualitative as well as quantitative data. Out of the different categories (i.e. exploratory research, descriptive research and casual research). Exploratory and Descriptive Research design will be used for different phases of research.

Temporal & Geographical Scope of Study

This Study will be conducted in Maharashtra state. Transgenders from villages of districts will be surveyed. The state coincides with the Maharashtra state of India. It borders the states of Karnataka, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujrat and Indian union territory of Dadara & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu of India. Maharashtra state is divided into thirty-six

districts and these thirty-six districts are Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Hingoli, Palghar, Thane, Mumbai Sub Urben, Mumbai City, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Pune, Sangali, Satara, Kolhapur, Solapur, Nandurbar, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Buldhana, Akola, Amaravati, Washim, Yawatmal, Nagpur, Wardha, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Gondia and Gadchiroli.

Limitations of the study

Hypothesis Of the study

$H0_1$- The awareness about disaster among transgender community is not satisfactory.
$H1_1$- The awareness about disaster among transgender community is satisfactory.

$H0_2$- The transgender community is not vulnerable for disasters.
$H1_2$- The transgender community is vulnerable for disasters.

$H0_3$- The transgender community's capacity for disasters is Deficient.
$H1_3$- The transgender community's capacity for disasters is sufficient.

Sampling Method

Sampling methods are classified into Probability sampling and non-probability sampling. In Probability sampling, probability of selection of sample is same. In this study multistage sampling method will be used.

For sampling procedure stratified sampling, simple random sampling and systematic sampling will be used to select respondents at various stages of study.

Sampling Unit:

The transgenders from villages of different thirty-six districts of Maharashtra state will be considered as the sampling unit of this study.

Sample Size Estimation

Sample size

Source:

Sample size according to morgans formula (Maharashtra State) – 1000 nos

Sr.no	Administrative Region	District	Total Transgenders population	Sample size
1	Aurangabad	Aurangabad		
2		Beed		
3		Jalna		
4		Latur		
5		Nanded		
6		Osmanabad		
7		Parbhani		
8		Hingoli		
9	Amaravati	Amaravati		

10		Akola		
11		Buldhana		
12		Washim		
13		Yawatmal		
14	Konkan	Palghar		
15		Thane		
16		Mumbai Sub urb		
17		Mumbai City		
18		Raigad		
19		Ratnagiri		
20		Sindhudurg		
21	Nagpur	Nagpur		
22		Wardha		
23		Bhandara		
24		Gondia		
25		Chandrapur		
26		Gadchiroli		
27	Nashik	Nashik		
28		Nandurbar		
29		Dhule		
30		Jalgaon		
31		Ahemadnagar		
32	Pune	Pune		
33		Sangali		
34		Satara		
35		Solapur		
36		Kolhapur		

Expecting possibility of incomplete questionnaire and keeping margin for probable error, so number of persons to be surveyed are 1000 (No. of respondents from each district will be surveyed as per proportion of population of the districts)

Data Collection Plan

A. Primary data:

Primary data will be collected through questionnaire and interview techniques by taking a field survey of the identified sample population of the respondents in different areas of Maharashtra State.

B. Secondary data:

Secondary data will be collected from journals, books, magazines, research papers, newspapers, news, government reports, and periodicals websites of government institutions and government websites, portals etc.

Data Collection Instrument

A well-structured questionnaire will be used as research instrument to collect primary data.

Data Analysis Plan

A. Statistical Methods

For analysis and interpretation of data collected will be done by using both descriptive Statistics (Percentage, Mean, mode and median) as well as inferential statistical methods such as Chi square test and one sample t test.

B. Software for Data analysis

In this study software to be used for data analysis is MS- EXCEL 2019, SPSS 20.0.

Chapter Scheme

1. Introduction
2. Review of Literature
3. Research Methodology
4. Drought: Causes and Impact
5. Drought Management
6. Community based drought management practices

7. Data Analysis and Interpretation of data
8. Findings of the study
9. Conclusion

Time required

Oct	23 to	Nov 23	Introduction
Dec	23 to	Feb 24	Literature review and model building
Mar	24 to	Jun 24	Secondary Data Collection
July	24 to	Nov 24	Questionnaire Design
Dec	24 to	Jan 25	Primary data collection
Feb	25 to	Mar 25	Data tabulation & Presentation
Apr	25 to	May 25	Data analysis
Jun	25 to	July 25	Conclusion
Aug	25 to	Oct 25	Report writing
Nov	25 to	Jan 26	Presentation

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